

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

ENTERED AS SECOND
(CLASS MAIL, MATTER).

BANGOR, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

Price Three Cents.

VOL. XII - NO. 86

Pure Blood

is undoubtedly necessary in order to have health. The gratified affliction of the human is its impure blood. The man about 200 disorders inclining to the human frame the large number of which are due to the impure or uncleanliness of the blood.

The remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is the only true sarsaparilla.

It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that counts.

No man has ever had so marked a change in his humoresque as that which his sarsaparilla has produced in him. It is a sure sign of a healthy life to remove the impurities which have no place in the human system.

It is the only true sarsaparilla.

Picture of Health.

All life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant church, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure and effective remedy for the removal of the impurities which have no place in the human system.

It is the only true sarsaparilla.

BY BOUTELLE BROTHERS.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle Brothers, and all communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895.

FOR MAYOR

FLAVIUS O. BEAL.

STATE OF MAINE.

By Henry B. Cleaves, Governor.



PROCLAMATION

Fasting and Prayer.

It is with a deep sense of alarm that we call the attention of the public to the fact that the taxes are and will be in future to be added to the Exchequer. It is the duty of every man to do his duty.

Fasting and Prayer.

Let us in this season review our duty to the country and to God. Let us be honest and true to our country and to our God.

HENRY B. CLEAVES

BOSTON, MASS., APRIL 10.

We publish today an editorial of the New York *Journal* of April 7, 1895, Monday last, in which the actual operations of the Wilson tariff laws are set forth in their effect on the manufacture and sale of textile fabrics in the United States. This will suffice to indicate the sound principle that the prosperity of our country depends upon the proper use of the wage-earning classes fully and fraternally employed at a possibly high scale of values.

Effects of the Wilson Tariff on the Dry Goods Business.

From the *Standard*, April 10.

A mistake is being expressed by preceding leaders of commercial opinion as to the character of importation in the dry goods business. They occupy editorial positions and from the earliest opinions of contemporaries, manufacture articles as before, in this same price, as they are herein of facts. The main fact is, distribution and consumption of certain fabrics in the United States, especially are dependent upon a strong class, namely, the purchasing power of consumers to supply necessities and to indulge moderately in luxuries. If a certain portion of the textile manufacturing interests is disturbed by such demands, no one of so small a size is immediately reflected in the whole industry because of the greater supply of those articles and fabrics required in necessaries because of the products of luxuries having diverted the market of the necessities to their others.

The prosperity and wealth of the country depends wholly upon the single proposition. Are the wage-earning classes fully and fraternally employed? Are they satisfied with their incomes? Under what conditions that may obtain there are drunks, padrons, and parents that are never contented until they can see the seed of discontent among willing toilers that are sufficiently productive to breed that discontent through which the character of the character of the market to follow with the others.

Some writers hasten to show that in proportion to business has been very marked indeed in every country. There have been \$6,000,000 of foreign gold sent through the market against \$28,000,000 for the like period last year. Because of the very reduced prices of raw materials the imports for this year represent but 12 per cent of those of a year ago, to which should be added an index value on difference at the very least of 12 per cent more, and this is the total of \$62,000,000 of foreign gold, cost, against \$5,8,000,000 for the same period last year. This is the improvement in business that is certain to flow from the operations of an ad valorem tariff and which the supporters of such a measure take every occasion to picture to wage earners as an evidence of improving business.

It does not occur to these would be teachers of political economy that the manufacturing cost of \$2,000,000 of imports at least 40 per cent is labor, and that percentage on the imports marketed since January 1 this year and the same time last year yields the sum of \$15,000,000 of which the textile workers in this country have been robbed in three months through the operations of an ad valorem tariff. Nor is this all. American manufacturers, in order to compete with imported fabrics, have been compelled to reduce wages, and it is safe to say that a further like sum of \$17,000,000 has been lost to the operatives because of an ad valorem tariff. And yet with imports of \$60,000,000 which do not yield to the Federal Government as much revenue as the less amount of last year, presumptive leaders of public opinion are endeavoring to convince the wage-earning classes that business is improving.

Latterly there has been a change for the better in some departments of textile manufacturing, at the bottom of lowest prices for cotton goods has been reached and an ascending scale begins. What brought it about, however, were impulses very different from the benefits to the country through an increase of a hundred fold in the importations for the first quarter of the year. An enormous curtailment in manufacture of cotton, wool, silk and their substitutes, which was compelled because of no outlets, therefore amid the turbulent waves of financial and commercial depression that paled every interest, and the steadily increasing uncertainty as to the financial policy of the Government and the awaiting of values that held purchasing merchants at bay for eighteen months, together with the demands of large bodies of wage earners for employment at any wages, comprise the chief factors that have stimulated a demand, insomuch as the wardrobes of the masses were exhausted and it was expedient that they should be renewed to provide against the severity of winter.

In the range of values for manufac-

tures of wool in any shape there has been no improvement, nor is there likely to be until such time as undervaluations cease and shall be stopped at the customs. Then, there is the general improvement consequent upon importations of double the amount of a year ago, and the wage-earning classes indirectly occupied and the jobbing and retail trade in a large territory sadly weakened because of an excessive crop of cotton having failed to return a profit to the growers. Because of a large contraction in the supply of a manufacturer, a sharp advance in the price of the staple and the lowest bottom prices for cloth having attracted the attention of both with merchants, a large business has been done that has stimulated a fractional advance for those qualities in which the cost of cotton was of greater percentage than the cost of labor. Very naturally so important an advance in the cost of a raw material as has taken place in cotton in thirty days would be a demand for cloth which would influence an increase in the prices thereof as it expanded. At the London Wool Sales, which have just closed, an advance of ten per cent in the price of wool was made and maintained, but it has had no effect here other than to steady the price for Australian fleeces, domestic fleeces, if anything, are lower.

Where then is the improvement in business except that importations for the first quarter of the year, which are \$115,000,000 greater than for the same period last year, have displaced that amount of domestic fabric plus the customs duty? This is that speculative market where prices are advanced or depressed by the will of classes of speculators, and the opposing forces are in command for the moment, as no indications to the extent of markets where buyers have to provide stocks of merchandise and stocks and months in advance of requirements. The latter are stubborn facts, and beyond a fractional advance in the prices for the coarsest cotton cloth and yarns none have been made.

To carry on the impression that any real improvement has taken place in dry goods is not supported by the facts beyond the simple statement that it is easier to do business in countries as to the rate of a general convention that lowest bids in price have been received from some manufacturer who have advanced figures at the request of operators, but they have done this so far as to impair their contracts with purchasers. What the future will develop it is difficult to forecast, but that result, what ever it shall be, has nothing to do with the situation at present, although the concern of opinion is decidedly hopeful, but partially promising that prospective business will be of larger volume at a possibly higher scale of values.

Democracy in a Bad Way.

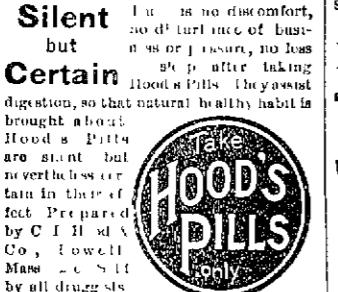
The effects of the election on Monday at the Westinghouse, the greatest public success on Tuesday in the City, St Louis and other cities show plainly that the reaction against the Democratic party has not yet set in. True,

It is often attributed to "Democracy in a bad way." The voters of that party but take the trouble to go to the polls.

Well, why should they? What did they do at the late session of Congress or what has the Democratic administration done to rectify their distress as to command the party to popular support? We confess that we do not know.

The elections, both general and local, show that the Democratic masses do not know. They were angry last November. They are still more now. And with good reason.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



Bangor Council, No. 5 R. & S. M.

MAY 1, 1895.

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

INVEST IN

April Investments.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY BONDS.

APPLETON CITY BONDS.

MARINETTE CITY BONDS.

GORHAM TOWN BONDS.

MAINE CENTRAL R. R. BONDS.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RY. GUARANTEED DIVIDEND STOCK.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

BLAKE, BARROWS & BROWN,

INVESTMENT BANKERS,

94 EXCHANGE STREET,

BANGOR, ME.

MISS J. F. PERRY

WILL HOLD AN

EASTER SALE OF STAMPED GOODS

AND EMBROIDERIES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10,

94 Main Street, Room 1

The first and best equipped machine in Maine for stamping carpets, rugs, etc.

THE NEW

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THEY CHEERED McKinley.

Great Enthusiasm at Banquet of Hartford McKinley Club.

The Ohio Statesman Eulogized New England and the Party.

Abile Speech Received with Great Applause by Audience.

BY J. C. COOPER, April 1. About 800 persons were at the banquet of the McKinley Club to-night at the foot of the city. It was an enthusiastic gathering, the speaker being the Governor of Ohio, and the president of the McKinley Club, Mr. Frank A. Gurney.

McKinley's speech was a masterpiece of eloquence and wit.

McKinley began his speech with a few words of his own.

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FLOODS AND WASHOUTS.

Rivers Rise Rapidly, Resulting in Raging Rapids.

Heavy Rains Cause Breaking of Dams and Much Damage.

Reports from Many Sections of High Water and Effects.

FOUR LIVES LOST BY WRECKS.

Two Train Disasters With Very Serious Effects Reported.

Engineers and Firemen of Both Trains Killed in Ruins.

Both Catastrophes Caused by Running into Wash-outs.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A morning and evening train began running on the Monson railroad Monday.

The graduating class of Monson College will give a drama entitled "Under the Laurels" Friday evening, April 12th.

The members of the City Government

at their meeting last evening adopted some good cigars presented by School Agent Tibbets and City Physician Bickford.

Caribou's tallest citizen is six feet, seven inches high and when he appears out with a buffalo coat on he casts about as large a shadow as old Mt Katahdin, they say.

The machinery which has been used at the Ickeside in the east part of Monson has been moved to the site for a new quarry on the Barnum vein in the west part of the town.

The examining board of the National Guards of the State will be in session in Augusta, April 18th, and it is understood that a large amount of business will come before the meeting.

The Bangor High School boys will be interested to learn that the boys at the Portland High school went into training yesterday for the athletic field day, which occurs Saturday, May 17, as a starter for the inter-scholastic games in June.

Mr. Cephas Longfellow, aged 91, the oldest resident of Machias, never saw a man of ears. His biographer in a Maine paper, recites that Mr. Longfellow has the greatest respect for the medical profession, but never employed a doctor.

The funeral services of Miss Ethel M. Davis were held at 10:00 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. John H. Peacock officiated and the Apollo Quartette sang. The bearers were Misses B. C. Pond, Fred D. Jordan, S. D. Thompson and Harry T. Purell.

They "Got it in the Neck."

The meeting of the Maine Game and Prismatic Association will be on Thursday evening in Lewiston. A large audience is promised and is desirable as considerable important business is to be done. The Maine Central gives half fare to those who have heard the doctor so far as will surely want to hear this lecture.

DR. BEARDSLEY'S LECTURES.

"The Human Ear" the Subject Tuesday Evening.

Dr. B. F. Beardsley, of Hartford, Conn., lectured last evening at 8 M. C. A. Hall upon "The Human Ear" and while the weather was again unfavorable for a large attendance, many showed their interest in this course of practical talks upon physiology by their presence.

Dr. Beardsley's subject was ably treated and his instructive address was given the closest attention. He explained the construction of the ear, the arrangement of bones, membranes, etc., by which the sense of hearing is given, spoke of the diseases of the ear and gave many valuable points about how to keep the ear in a healthful state and the bearing good.

Spring military openings will be held commanding to-day at C. W. Coffin's, Miss M. A. Clark's, Miss S. J. Combs', G. Farrell & Co., Miss S. E. Seavey's and Mrs. F. Quinn's Inn of Mrs. L. Stevens on Hammond street will be held Thursdays.

In response to a telegram Officers Lacey and Ladd were at the Maine Central depot last evening on the arrival of the 6:30 train and arrested John Buckley, of Lewiston, and Edward Smith, of Brewer for drunkenness and disturbance on the train.

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There will be a plating entertainment at Grace Church Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock when a phonograph concert will be given by the Lang Brothers, of Topeka.

This concert is said to be entirely superior to the concerts that have been previously given in Bangor. Improvements have been made upon the instrument and making the selections perfectly clear and distinct in the largest church. The selections used have been personally chosen from a very large number—only the best being taken.

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They "Got it in the Neck."

The police received a complaint last evening that two tramps were beggars on Ohio street and Officers Fashay and Reagan drove up in the early part of the night and took the tramps into custody.

It was dark, but they kept on looking out and finally a man was seen skating behind a tree, trying to avoid detection.

Officers Fashay and Reagan

arrested him and took him to the police station.

The second Baptist Society will hold its 49th annual meeting at the "Free House," Columbus street this evening at 8 o'clock. All members and friends of the parish are cordially invited to attend.

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CITY AFFAIRS.

Business Transacted by the City Government Tuesday Evening.

Mr. Frank A. Gurney Elected As-sessor.

The City Council held its regular meeting last evening and transacted the following business:

In Board of Aldermen:

At all council the new rules and orders, all the Aldermen accepted.

A resolution was submitted by Alderman Ward, fixing the salary of the Inspector of Buildings at \$100. The order was adopted.

An ordinance was presented by Alderman Porter establishing extra duties for the Inspector of Buildings, placing all buildings owned by the city under his immediate control and supervising and requiring annual report of all rates and expenses on all such buildings to the city. The ordinance was adopted.

Resolution of C. W. Coffin, of the Bangor Central, for the payment of his services for the construction of the new sewer system in the city.

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